

rate. Crude sperm oil has fallen one third in price, and yet remains neglected. The hogs have fairly run the wharves out of market, and are likely to hold their ground, unless some new process of cheapening can be contrived on the other side. The woods of the West are more full of the quadruped than any ocean is of the finny whale, and the quadruped is much more easily taken. The way now is to turn the "whole hog" into oil. —*Journal of Com.*

It will be among the remarkable occurrences of the age, if the Western States should succeed, as there is every probability that they will, in supplying a large portion of the world, not only with bread and meat, but light, also. Indiana and Illinois are capable, with proper cultivation, of raising food & light, for the entire consumption of the U. S. What will become of Nantucket, New Bedford, and other places, dependent on the whale fishery, and what will become of the ships and fishery, and the men engaged in it? These places must turn their attention to other business—other channels of commerce must be sought out for the capital, ships, and men employed in the whale fishery. And the wharves—they may well hold a grand jubilee, in some which it should run, and how often it will be useful to repeat the operation. Admitting our knowledge on these subjects, perfect, as may be supposed, we want in this business, as in morals, to be reminded often of acknowledged truth, and awakened to renewed care and vigilance. In ploughing we are often tempted, as we are in morals, from motives of convenience to deviate from rules of strict propriety. At the present season of the year, especially when it proves cold and rainy, the plough is made to accomplish an abundance of ineffectual work. In our zeal to forward the business of spring or to save our teams from the fatigue of laboring in warmer weather, we turn over soils in wet and cold states that there can be very little salutary influence on them from the action of the atmosphere; the fields may indeed be prepared for more comfortable travelling over them in the next operation, for the earlier we put earth on the highway in the spring, the more firmly it always settles, but this certainly is not the least preparation for vegetation. Moving soils in an unsuitable state is always labor lost and often much worse, injurious effects are produced, which, it will require many future ploughings to remedy, if the evil can ever be entirely removed. The conditions of fields should be far more critically considered in the direction of operations on them, than the day of the month, or the season, must be vain to reduce the seasons to our preconceived plans, these should be always left open to amendments according to the progress and indications of the season. Our interest will always be promoted in ploughing at the proper time, though our fields may be much more circumscribed than was intended.

Our reading and reasoning leads us to the conclusion that a gradual deepening of the soil is important in ploughing. But this work should be done with great care and under the influence of numerous considerations. If we turn up at once a large portion of earth, which before had not been moved, it will be a work of time for the actions of the atmosphere alone to reduce it to the vegetable mould. Without a copious dressing with manure, the field would remain for several years almost barren. In a single ploughing the soil must not be much deepened, excepting when it is in our power to apply a proportionate quantity of manure. Where we cannot manure at all, very little of what is called dead earth should be raised, and the plough ought not to pass through such fields more than in intervals of several years.

The above remarks have been made under the impression that the highly important operations with the plough are often too much hurried in the spring, and that some very unreasonable expectations are cherished of the results of deep ploughing. We think much of our summer grain is sown before the soil is in proper condition to be worked at all, and that to this circumstance the failure of a crop may often be ascribed rather than to any other. We observed nearly a month ago, several fields in which the summer grain had been sown, we thought the field not yet in a suitable state to receive the plough. This season is in some respects rather peculiar and perhaps likely to lead farmers into some errors. The winter produced but little frost in the ground, and there was no snow or ice to be removed as has been usual. Trees and deep-rooted plants began their progress early; but the advancement even of these has been slow enough to prove decisively that the surface soil is yet far from being warm. Frequent rains succeeded by cold north and north east winds admonish us that even in this advanced period in the month of April, our hands and teams can be more profitably employed in other work than ploughing fields when the earth will fall over like lump of clay mortar. M. A.

SOMERSET LANDS, &c.

A correspondent of the Boston Bay State Democrat, writes from Athens, Somerset County, as follows:

There is no better section than this for enterprising and industrious young men to settle in. On new land the first crop of wheat or oats more than pays for all the expense of clearing, and for every description of agricultural produce, there is a ready and good market, at fair prices. The lumbering operations upon the Kennebec take up all the surplus grain and hay, and the pay is always ready money.

This is a fine wheat country, and the hills produce it equal to the wheat of the Genesee flats.

To show what a farmer can do in this "rough and cold country," I will cite one instance, which will serve as a sample for what enterprise and industry can accomplish.

Mr. James Palmer came to Brighton, about twenty-seven years since, at the age of seventeen, and commenced the first operations upon the farm on which he has ever since resided. The production of his farm, which lies just west of Brighton village, for last year, will give an idea of what he has, since the period of his settlement, accomplished. He cut last year 100 tons of Hay, raised 300 bushels of Potatoes, 200 bushels of Wheat, 300 bushels of Oats and Peas, 1000 bushels of Ruta Baga, and English Turnips, and killed 4 tons of Beef and Pork. He keeps 125 sheep, which average 3 lbs. of wool each—and oats and are sowed together and are ground into provender for neat stock, vast quantities of which are carried to the logging camps at Moose Head Lake. Mr. Palmer was himself employed in the logging swamp last winter with twenty-six oxen of his own farm.

Potatoes can be raised here for eight cents per bushel and really sell for twenty-five cents. What other business yields such profit?—Wheat brings one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel; and oats and peas, and Ruta Baga in proportion. This is more than a living business, and Mr. Palmer ranks easily among the worthy men of this region. His investments are made in the soil, and the return is sure. The hazards of trade, the fall of stocks and the middle operations upon the currency are unknown in this hill country.

The above instance, and it is one from the mass, that might be cited in proof of the productiveness of this region, must convince all young men, that no State holds out greater inducements to farming enterprise than Maine. Wealth and happiness are the sure rewards of a life of industry in this region.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. * * * The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sunk, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.—*Everett.*

To the Mechanics of Maine.

Agreeably with the wishes of our Mechanic brethren throughout the State, as expressed by correspondence between the several Associations, the undersigned, Committee of the Bangor Mechanic Association, designate WEDNESDAY, the tenth day of August next, as a suitable time for the assembling of the Mechanics of Maine, in Convention.

And our Brethren of the several Associations, and in towns where no Associations exist, are respectfully invited and requested to choose such number of Delegates as they may judge expedient, to represent them in Convention, in the City of Bangor, on the day above named.

The inestimable importance of moral and intellectual improvement among the mass of Society, to the wise support of free institutions, and the laudable motives presented to the mind of every citizen of our Country, to the age, exhibit to the Mechanics of our State, the wisdom of seasonably applying the powerful lever of Association in the noble work of self-elevation.

The union of sentiment among our brethren at the present time, with regard to the responsibilities arising from their intellectual and social relations, and with regard to measures promotive of the public good, through their improvement in useful knowledge, affords strong ground of hope in the final success of the enterprise with which the anticipated Convention is connected.

It is very requisite to the prompt and efficient action of the Convention, upon the various propositions which may be presented, that well matured plans of operation, be secured by the previous careful consideration, and concerted efforts of the Association.

The necessary arrangements for the reception of our brethren, will be greatly facilitated by early information of the number of Delegates to be sent from the various sections of the State, being forwarded to the President of the Mechanic Association in this City.

NATHAN B. WIGGIN,
TIMOTHY H. MORSE,
OLIVER S. BEALE,
EBENEZER T. FOX,
PERRY B. RIDER,
ANSEL LEIGHTON,
WM. S. MITCHELL,
GIDEON F. MARSTON,
WILLIAM SMITH,
Bangor, June 30th, 1842. } Committee.

Protective Policy—

ANSWER TO P.

MR. HOLMES:—Sir: Your correspondent P., who appears in the *Farmer* of the 10th ultimo, as an opposer to a tariff, or protection to our own manufactures and productions, cites us to the operation of the corn laws of England, to prove that protection to domestic industry is not a benefit to the poorer classes in Great Britain, but only advantageous in supporting an expensive Government, and a profligate aristocracy.

The parallel drawn by P. between this Country and Great Britain, is not correct in all its parts.—In England the tillers of the land, are not the owners, and but very few even cultivate the soil on their own account; part of it is let out to tenants at so much per acre, and those tenants either hire laborers to carry on the farms so hired, or underlet the whole or the larger part of the land so hired by them. Men cannot there, as here, if they are poor cultivate land on their own account, for the very best reason in the world, that the owners of the land will not suffer them to do it.—So that there, the poor must work for what the employer sees fit or is willing to give them, and P. will also please to consider, that in England, a man cannot change his employment so readily as in this country.—There, if he is brought up to the profession of a weaver, or any other mechanical employment, he is obliged by necessity to follow that, and that only for a livelihood.—But here, it is not so, a mechanic, can in most cases change his employment or business almost at any time he chooses, and at any time when he can find any other business, which he believes will be better for him—he is at liberty to leave his workshop, and turn farmer, if he pleases, and not only turn farmer by merely tilling the soil, but may be a farmer in the true acceptance of the word as used in this country, be the owner of the soil he tills—which in England he can never be, under their present Government and institutions.

The very object of the corn laws in Great Britain, is to benefit the land holders. It is that class, and that only, which in their first formation they were calculated to favor—and they have most certainly answered to them, that very desirable object. In Great Britain, much the larger proportion of its inhabitants are engaged in manufactures, and but a small proportion, as the whole in tilling the soil. And P. will please to recollect, that this class of persons engaged in the various manufactures of their country, are also protected in some measure by a tariff. But as wealth is not so equally distributed there as in this country, the parallel does not hold good in every particular, and also, there, there is a redundancy of population, which is not the case here, nor can it be for several centuries to come, judging of the future by the past. Then Sir, if a protective tariff does operate, as a benefit to the land holders and the rich manufacturers in Great Britain, which P. says it does, and which I am willing to concede to him—why will not a protective tariff here operate to our benefit and prosperity? Here almost every man is the owner of the soil he cultivates, and almost every tiller of the soil, is the "lord of the manor." Consequently, every thing which is done by our Government, to increase the value of her productions, is beneficial to the producers, and the producers, in this Country are the owners.

England has been considered the workshop of Europe, and we know that it has been of this country. There, labor is cheap, because land cannot be had, and it is but a few years since, that a mechanic could leave the country to go to another, even if he was so disposed, as the laws forbid it, and if he left at all, it must be in a clandestine manner. Therefore he must stay there, and work

for such wages as his employer was disposed to give him.—And P. will also please to recollect, that the customs of that country are such, that even if a man wishes to leave his employer, he cannot do it without the consent of the person who employs him, or if he does, he cannot get employment at any other place. Consequently he is bound, as it were hand and foot. Here, the employer is in many, if not most cases, the servant of the employed, and if a man cannot get just so much, or work in such a manner as suits him, he will threaten to leave, and in fact the employer must come to the terms of the employed. Here, if mechanical business is dull, most of the operatives can find something else to do, which is not the case there.

There, almost every thing is taxed for the benefit of the rich, here, we want a tariff or protection for the advantage and benefit of the poor. Here we have never had a tariff, however high, but what has tended to benefit the poorer classes of society. It most assuredly so, the highest tariff which we have ever had, had that tendency, and as I have once before observed, in this country, it is not the richest persons who engage in manufactures. To be sure, we now see some who are engaged in that business who are now rich. But the most of them were poor when they commenced the business, and have made themselves rich by their own exertions and industry. And with a protective tariff which should be judiciously applied, every person who is engaged in a manufactory or workshop, requires some of the productions of the farmer for his support. Consequently, if the manufacturer is benefited by a tariff, so is the farmer, as he has a more ready and better market for his productions.

P. thinks that making rail-roads has been injurious, and caused a great deal of embarrassment to the country. I would thank P. to point out a single rail-road in the United States, which is now in operation, which has not been a benefit to the country, and especially to the poorer classes by which I mean those who have to labor with their hands for a living. Take sir, any rail-road you please, and let him see that if it has injured the poor man.—Is it any disadvantage to the poor man, who lives in Boston, to be enabled to purchase his wood for twenty-five per cent less than he did before a single road was opened into this city? Is it a disadvantage to the poor man, who lives in the country, to sell his wood for fifty per cent more than he did, before he had a rail-road communication to Boston?—And this sir is the great result of rail-roads, wherever they have been opened, and however P. may be opposed to rail roads and corporations of that kind, this, and always has been the result. I am aware sir, that the words monopolies and corporations, are used as "bug bears, raw heads, and bloody bones" to frighten men, and many are so scared, when they hear them named, that they lose their whole faculty of reasoning correctly. This was the case with Governor Hill, of New Hampshire, until he took upon himself the moral courage to examine the subject, and he now finds that there is no "bug bear, bloody head or bare bones" there, the "bug and cry," which has been raised about them, to the contrary notwithstanding.

If P. will take a little courage, and exercise the subjects, he will find that these "corporations and monopolies" generally, are made up by poor men, and by having them, they are enabled to perform that by their united capital which the rich can do alone. ASA BATTON.

Garland, July 4, 1842.

Illinois Wool.—This may be considered the first season in which wool of Illinois growth has been brought to this market. A trifling quantity was exported from Chicago last year. In this season, up to the present time, some 4 or five thousand lbs. have been received, and we perceive that the quantity brought in by our farmers is gradually increasing. We are satisfied we hazard nothing in saying that Illinois will be one of the greatest wool growing States in the Union. Some of our most intelligent merchants are of opinion that it will be the greatest. The larger portion of the farmers of Northern Illinois, and many South of the Illinois River, are turning their attention to it. The most of our farmers have a few sheep—some large flocks. They will soon be within our prairies in every direction. A woolen factory has been recently erected at the flourishing village of St. Charles, on St. Charles, on Fox River, and we doubt not, that Eastern capitalists will be as much disposed to avail themselves of the manufacturing facilities of that and other streams, as are farmers of the agricultural advantages presented by our broad and fertile prairies. It must be obvious, that that product must be most worthy of the farmer's attention which, while it can be raised in abundance, can be exported at the least cost. That is emphatically the case with wool. This can be transported to Buffalo at the cost of the freight of wheat—that is to say the cost of transportation to Buffalo of a dollar's worth of wool is but one-quarter the cost of a dollar's worth of wheat.—*Chicago Democrat.*

American industry is an object of too much importance to be neglected. In its prosperity all classes of the community are deeply interested, and the efforts of public men are always usefully employed while promoting and improving domestic industry. This should be done by example as well as by practice, and I believe the day is not far distant when every public man will feel it to be his duty and his pride to appear dressed in cloth of American manufacture.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

This stupendous structure is now completed, and in a few weeks at the farthest the City will have a foretaste of the thousand benefits it is destined to confer. Our citizens may not be generally aware that in this magnificent work they are surpassing Ancient Rome in one of her proudest boasts. None of the hydraulic structures of that city, in spite of the legions of slaves at her command, equal in magnitude of design, perfection of detail, and prospective benefit, this Aqueduct. The main track consists of an immense mass of masonry, six feet and a half wide, nine feet high; and forty miles long, formed of walls three feet thick, cemented into solid rock. But this water channel, gigantic as it is, is far from being all the work. The dam across the Croton, which retains the water in a grand reservoir, is a mound of earth and masonry, forty feet high and seventy feet wide at the bottom, and has connected with it many complicated but perfect contrivances to enable the engineer to have complete control over the mighty mass of water. The river, thus thrown back towards its source, will form a lake of five hundred acres, which will retain a supply for emergencies of some thousand millions of gallons, and also offer, as a collateral advantage, many picturesque sites for country seats upon the woody points which will jut out into its smooth basin. A tunnel

leads the water from this reservoir into the Aqueduct, and eleven more of these subterranean passages occur before reaching Harlem River, having an aggregate length, of seven-eighths of a mile, and many of them being cut through the solid rock. At intervals of a mile, ventilators are constructed in the form of towers of white marble, which give, to the water that exposure to the atmosphere without which it becomes vapid and insipid; and these dazzling turrets mark out the line of the Aqueduct to the passengers upon the Hudson.

The streams which intersect the line of the structure are conveyed under it in stone culverts, the extremities of which afford the engineers an opportunity of displaying their architectural taste.—Sing-Sing Creek, with its deep ravine, is crossed by a bridge of a single elliptical arch of eighty-eight feet above the stream. Its unusually perfect workmanship was proved by its having settled but one inch after the centres were removed. The view of its massive grace from the narrow valley beneath is one of the most striking points upon the line. Sleepy Hollow, well known to the readers of imaginative lore, is spanned by a series of graceful arches.

The bridge crossing Harlem River has been the subject of much controversy. The admirers of magnificent symmetry and perfection, and those interested in preserving the navigation of that stream, have warmly advocated the erection of a bridge, over which the water might pass upon its regular level; while the friends of more measured economy recommended a lower and cheaper structure, to which pipes should descend and rise therefrom after the manner of an inverted syphon.

The plan finally adopted is that of a high bridge, but still below the usual grade, which fills fourteen inches to the mile. It is a quarter of a mile long; one hundred and sixteen feet above high water, and its estimated cost exceeds three-quarters of a million. Across this the water is conveyed in huge iron pipes, protected from the frost by a covering of earth, four feet deep. Near Manhattanville is a tunnel, a quarter of a mile long, through the hill at that place; and its valley is crossed by pipes descending one hundred and five feet. Clendenning Valley is passed at an elevation of forty feet, and arches of appropriate size, upon the lines of the streets, leave carriage-ways and foot-paths.

We paid a brief visit yesterday to the two great Reservoirs of this stupendous aqueduct. The Reservoir at Yorkville, thirty-eight miles from the dam at Croton river—is in two divisions, both covering a space of thirty-five acres, capable of containing one hundred and sixty millions of gallons. It is enclosed by granite walls of solid masonry, roughly finished. The bottom of the basin is the natural soil.

The Distributing Reservoir—at Murry's Hill in Forty-Second street—is a much finer and more expensive work. It is nearly square, and covers an area of about five acres. The bottom is made of puddled clay, as smooth, hard and water-tight as marble itself. This area is 400 feet square at the base, is divided in the centre by a wall of granite 19 feet thick at the bottom and 4 at the top. It is surrounded by a wall, also of granite, composed of three distinct columns of solid masonry work. The outer column is five feet thick; the second, six and the third or inner one a lining of granite, about, fifteen inches in depth placed upon a concrete masonry above 30 feet thick at the base. From the outside to the middle wall—the thickness of neither included—the distance is 14 feet; and from the extreme of the outer wall to the inner angle of the third, is 60 feet—the three walls uniting at the top. At a distance of ten feet from each other are thick cross walls with solid arches, thus binding the whole into one solid, imperishable mass. From the top of the northeast corner to the level of the street the distance is 56 feet. The depth of the Reservoir is 40 feet; and it will contain water to the depth of 36 feet, or about twenty-two millions of gallons—as computed a few days since by JAMES RENWICK, Jr., one of the engineers employed on the work.

At the east end of the division wall a well has been sunk to the depth of fifty feet, communicating with a sewer below, and forming a waste-wier for the discharge of the surplus water, when it rises in the reservoir above the height of 36 feet. At the bottom of the well is laid a block of granite, weighing seven tons, and still further to break the fall of the overflowing stream, and to prevent it from wearing away the stone, water to the depth of six feet rests permanently at the bottom. From the well, waste water is conveyed by a sewer nearly a mile to the North River.

The style of architecture is Egyptian—well fitted by its heavy and imposing character for a work of such magnitude. The summit of the walls around the whole area, is flagged and will be provided with a heavy iron railing—forming a beautiful and slightly promenade twenty feet in width. The grounds immediately around the work have been purchased by the Corporation to protect it from encroachments. The receiving and discharging pipes are two in number—each about three feet in diameter. It is now nearly four years since the work was first commenced, and during the working season, on an average, about 400 men have been constantly employed upon it, besides great numbers employed in the winter season in bringing materials. During the whole time no lives have been lost by accidents. Two men had their legs broken by a downfall of the banks—and this is the extent of the injuries that have been sustained.

Such is a condensed but comprehensive view of this noble structure. It is now completed with the exception of the High Bridge. The Bridge will occupy two years more, but a temporary pipe has been laid over the river upon the coffer dams of the Bridge, which will afford us a supply of water for two or three years, until the completion of the entire work. Its estimated cost owing to changes of the plan, rise of labor and provisions, &c., has risen from five to twelve millions—a great sum abstractly considered, but a trifling one compared with the benefits resulting from the work. The excess of city mortality over that of the country is always great, and is attributable in a great degree, to the injurious qualities of the water in the wells, which receive the filtrations of all the noxious animal and vegetable matters which load the surface of the ground. Remove this cause by a bountiful supply of pure water, and we not only diminish the number of deaths, but relieve, in perhaps an incalculable degree, the amount of suffering from disease, which is properly attributed to this source, but which does not ab-

solutely destroy life. We have suffered under this daily growing evil, up to this time, unaware of its magnitude, which can indeed be measured only by the favorable change which will be perceptible when its cause shall be removed. Nor will this be the only benefit. Metaphysicians prove moral purity to be closely allied, & their theory seems corroborated by the unwashed person and sordid garments of the criminals at the bar of the Police.—Thus by giving facilities and inducements to personal cleanliness, we shall also increase, if philosophers be right, the purity of the mind, which always harmonizes more or less with the body which encloses it; and the diminution of sickness and of crime will go hand in hand. Public Baths then will form just subjects for the attention of the Fathers of the City; none of whom, we hope, will side with the English Mayor, who opposed their establishment on the ground that he had not been in the water for twenty years, and felt none the worse for it. Fountains, too, will display their grace amid our military rows of brick. Troy, New Haven, and even the village of Springfield, boast of these ornaments, but the great city of New York as yet can show none. Let no one think them useless extravagance; for by adding their graceful mite to the other benefits of the Croton Aqueduct in making our City a desirable residence, they enhance the value of property, and thus give to our citizens a direct pecuniary return for their vast outlay, in addition to the inestimable improvements which they receive in their health, morals and enjoyments.—*New York Tribune.*

Machinery.

In the branch of Machinery, we would comprehend the application of the moving forces used in the arts, such as water, wind, and steam power; and the construction of machine in general, so far as it may be considered to form a distinct class of arts. The name machine, is of French extraction; but derived originally from the Greek, machine having the same signification. The construction and management of machinery, has at the present day, become so extensive and technical, as, in our opinion, to require its separation from the science of Mechanics, and its location as a distinct branch of the arts; depending, of course, on the principles of Mechanics and Hydraulics; with special reference, also, to the objects for which machines are constructed. Although subservient to Civil Engineering, Manufactures, and various other arts, most machines have so much similarity of construction, and are so often compared or contrasted, that a connected study of them seems necessary to a full course of Technology.

A machine, may be defined as a structure serving to produce, or to regulate motion; and to apply it to some special purpose in the arts: the object, in general, being a saving of time, or of force. Machines are applied, for accumulating power, as in the tilt hammer, and pile engine;—for regulating power, as in the fly wheel, and governor;—for increasing the velocity, as in the turning lathe, and carding machine;—for increasing the pressure, or tension, as in the lever, and other simple mechanical powers;—for prolonging the action of a power, as in the clock, and watch;—for registering operations, as in the gas-meter, and anemometer;—and for performing delicate operations, more accurately than can be done by the hand alone, as in graduating machines, for dividing scales and circles, or in machines for card-setting, dye-engraving, and coining. Machines do not create power; but they serve as vehicles, or agents, by means of which it is applied; and whatever is gained by them, in the increase of pressure, or tension, is compensated for by the consequent loss of velocity. Generally, machines are employed to transmit motion; but in the case of presses, and in some other instances, the object is merely to maintain a continued pressure, or tension.

The simpler forms of machinery, known to the ancients, have already been referred to under the branch of Mechanics; and their warlike machines will be reserved for the department of Machetechnics. Machines for grinding grain, were, doubtless, of very early invention; and the hand-mill is referred to in the New Testament. The upper stone was, in later times, attached to a shaft, and turned by oxen or asses. The invention of mills, has been ascribed to Myles of Sparta, and to Plinius, one of the gods of Rome: but they were certainly known, at an earlier period, to the oriental nations. Water-mills, were invented about the time of Mithridates; near whose residence one was built: and floating water-mills, or tide mills, were constructed by Belisarius, when the Goths stopped the Roman aqueducts, A. D. 536. Wind-mills, are said to have been invented in the time of Augustus; but they were first introduced into central Europe, by the Crusaders, about the year 1100. Saw-mills, are said to have existed in Germany as early as A. D. 350; but more certain mention is made of them at Augsburg, in 1322. Paper-mills, are said to have been invented in the 14th century.

The elastic power of steam, was known to Hero of Alexandria; who applied it to produce the rotation of a hollow sphere, about 120 B. C. The invention of the steam engine, has been ascribed to Garay in Spain, in 1543; to Mathiesius of Germany, in 1560; to Branca of Italy, in 1629; to Salomon de Caus, of France, in 1615; to the Marquis of Worcester, in 1663; and to Denis Papin of France, in 1690; but none of their inventions deserves the name of a steam engine; though they may have illustrated its principles. The first available application of steam power, was made in 1698, by Savery of England; whose apparatus would more properly be called a steam pump. It was not till 1705, that the first steam engine, properly so called, was invented by Newcomen, a blacksmith of Dartmouth: It was an atmospheric engine; the pressure of steam indirectly raising the piston and the pressure of the atmosphere driving it down, when the steam was condensed.

Newcomen's engine was greatly improved by the addition of the safety valve, invented by Papin; and of the self-acting valve rods, contrived by Humphrey Potter; by which the engine was made to work itself, while he found time to play. This engine suffered an enormous waste of heat, by the cooling of the cylinder at each stroke; to remedy which was the object of James Watt's great improvement, in using a separate condenser. This was invented in 1763, but patented in 1769, to Watt and Roebuck, afterwards Watt and Bolton. By this invention, and by the application of the crank, to enable it to produce rotary motion, the steam engine has become

that powerful agent in the arts which it is at the present day. The use of high pressure engines, at least in England, commenced with Messrs. Trevithick and Vivian, in 1802, of which more will be said under Vapour, in treating of locomotives; and under Nature, in relation to steamboats. The present water, wind, and steam power of Great Britain, are estimated to perform the labor of more than twenty millions of men.

Our farther remarks on Machinery will be arranged under the heads of Elements of Machinery; Water power; Wind, and Animal power; and Steam power.

(To be Continued.)

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

This subject excites no small degree of interest in Maine, at this time, and all eyes are anxiously turned to the Commissioners who were sent to Washington to treat with Lord Ashburton. Many rumors are abroad in regard to the proposition which the British Lord has laid before the board. Nothing certain, in regard to the nature of that proposition, has as yet transpired. The probability is, that nothing will be done. We saw a letter the other day, from Washington, dated the 9th, in which it was stated, that unless Lord Ashburton changed his mind very much, no settlement would be made. The writer probably knew facts enough to warrant his assertions. We have met the British in the spirit of amity and concession; but we hope that they will not expect our Commissioners to compromise the honor and just claims of the nation out of mere civility to her Majesty, or her servants.

NOT DEAD YET.—We published last week, the death of William Bussey, when lo! who should appear to us, but this same William Bussey, in his bodily shape, and solemnly declared that he was still "alive and alive like to be"—would not be dead if he could. Please to rub out William, and say, Died, in this town, Jonathan Bussey, a soldier of the Revolution, aged about 80 years.

Celebration of the 4th in Wayne.

Some weeks previously, the Washington Society proposed to celebrate the day in some manner that would subvert the cause of Temperance; and to this end, they appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Foss of the Wayne Hotel, with a proposition that if he would open a Washingtonian House, they would celebrate the day in part by letting him supply a Collation for the Company, which it was supposed might amount to two or three hundred. As he did not see fit to comply with their wishes, they gave up the idea. Their sister Society, the Martha Washingtonians then took up the subject, and of course succeeded, even beyond the most sanguine expectation of those who know something of what women can do. They selected a committee of arrangements from among themselves, likewise a committee of Washingtonians to assist them in preparing and decorating the Meeting House and Town House, at the head of which, was Capt. H. Lovejoy, who also was to act as marshal of the day, the duties of which he performed with honor to himself and satisfaction to those who appointed him. At half past ten, (the time appointed for commencing the services at the Meeting House) Rev. E. Robinson, read the Declaration of Independence, suited to Washingtonians, we hope they will carry out its principles better than those of '36 have been.) Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Starr, after which the orator, Rev. Mr. Warren of Augusta, delivered a very appropriate address to a densely crowded house. The services were interspersed and enlivened with select pieces of music, by a choir of select singers from four or five different towns, who have united to improve themselves in the science, and meet at stated times in the towns in rotation, the 4th being their appointed day to meet at Wayne. Amongst the music were some temperance songs, sung by four voices, with accompaniments, in excellent style. After the services, a procession was formed, under the direction of the Marshal. First, martial music, next the Martha Washingtonians with appropriate banners, then the Orator and the other Clergymen, next the Washingtonian Society of Wayne, followed by a long line of citizens of this and adjoining towns, the procession then proceeded to the Town House, to partake of a Pic Nic prepared for the occasion by the Martha's, in a style and profusion alike creditable to their head and their heart, the taste and elegance displayed in the arrangements of the tables which occupied the whole length of the Town House, although it may be appreciated by the other sex, can be exhibited only by the ladies.

We will not attempt a description of the proceedings which followed the asking of a blessing by Rev. Mr. Robinson. Suffice it to say, that from five to seven hundred persons partook of their satisfaction of the abundance of good things before them, yet there was enough and to spare, and the Society at the close of the day, in accordance with the motto on the gallery of the Meeting House, (*We do good to all as we have opportunity*) distributed the fragments where they thought they were most needed.

After the repast, the procession was again formed and marched back to the Meeting House, where the choir entertained them for an hour or so, with some fine specimens of their talent and skill.

It is said by many that there never was so large a collection of people at one time in Wayne, yet before sun down, all was perfectly still, and we have not heard of a single individual being seen intoxicated.

A CRITIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Fifteen Days later from Europe.

At about half past 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, the steam ship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at the Custom wharf, East Boston. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult., and brings London and Liverpool papers to that date inclusive. During her passage the Caledonia encountered a large number of icebergs.

The political news brought by her is unimportant. Trade, very much depressed, and the markets about the same as reported by previous arrivals.

The lad, John Francis, had been tried for an attempt to murder the Queen, and sentenced to be hanged and quartered.

A serious riot had occurred in Ireland, a brief account of which is given below.

The crops throughout England promised well. In Ireland, it is said, the harvest will be abundant; and yet the people of Ireland are starving for the want of bread, and have, as before alluded to, be-

which it is at high pressure commenced in 1802 at Viaticore, under Navi. The presser of Great in the labor of. Machinery will be elements of Ma- and Animal GENCE. NDARY. free of interest were sent to burton. Many the proposition for the board. fore that prop- probability is, letter the oth- 9th, in which 9th changed add be made— high to warrant British in the t we hope that to compro- nation out of servants. last week, the ho should ap- Russell, in his d that he was d not be dead am, and say, a soldier of the Wayne. ington Society manner that rance; and to e to wait on a proposition onian House, by letting him which it was three hundred, r Society, the subject, and the most know some- among them- Washington- the head of so was to act which he per- satisfaction to past ten, (the services at the ad the Decla- tionists, ples better as then of the orator, ed a very ap- house. The ned with se- select singers have united and meet at the 4th being e. Amongst sang by four cellent style. rmed, under martial mu- with appro- other Cler- of Wayne, his and ad- ded to the prepared for and profu- their heart, he arrange- whole length be apprecia- bly by the ble proceed- blessing by r, that from to their atings before re, and the orance with 9th House, 9th) distribu- 9th) distribu- they were again form- ouse, where or so, with skill. as no large Wayne, yet ill, and we being seen CITIZEN. t, and Tem- NIA. pe. morning, arrived at left Liver- and Liv- During her ge number a unimpor- the mar- vious ar- to be to, a brief ac-

ken the laws to procure it, and who would not under the circumstances?

The proceedings of Parliament do not appear to contain any thing of much importance to the American reader. That body it was said would close its session in July.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ult.

Lord Ashburton's homestead, situated at Clapham, with twelve houses in the village, had been destroyed by fire.

Several heavy failures had occurred.

Harvesting in Ennis, Ireland.—The following is an extract from a letter written yesterday at Ennis: "A mob consisting of some thousands of persons attacked the corn store and mill of the Messrs. (Bannatyne, of Ennis, this day, for the purpose of taking provisions out of them. The police force was called upon, and one of the policemen was killed. A man was shot, and it is reported that 18 persons have been shot. Some one reported that it is said, lost their lives.

At night the whole town was illuminated to celebrate the triumph of the destitute population. Through their conduct cannot be justified, still it must be admitted that they had considerable provocation, as potatoes were raised in the morning to the enormous price of eight pence per stone.

The government would be unable to purchase potatoes were they even to be had at one penny per stone.

—*Dublin Pilot, June 9.*

France. The *Moniteur* contains a royal ordinance for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, the convocation of the electoral colleges for the 9th July, and the convocation of the Chamber of Deputies for the 10th of August.

A second ordinance enumerates the towns and cities in which the elections are to be held. The late chamber was elected in March, 1839, and would consequently have died a natural death a year hence.

Spain. The French *Messenger* gives the following news from Madrid: "On the 6th, General Rodi accepted the post of Minister of War, and undertook the formation of a cabinet, of which he is to be the head.

"An attempt has been made at Burgos to proclaim the constitution of 1812. General Royos was sent from Madrid with troops to quell the movement. Government has sent round circular missions ordering to repress with energy any similar attempts.

Madrid letters of the 8th instant state that the attempt to form an exclusively military cabinet had failed, but that Rodi had been appointed Minister of War, Almonacid, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Landero, Minister for the Home Department. Espartaco is said to be determined not to dissolve the Cortes, as the doctrines of the constitution of 1812, now widely propagated throughout the kingdom, appear to him pregnant with dangerous consequences in the event of a general election.

Greece. A Toulon paper states that by the last dispatch from Athens, intelligence has been received of the re-appearance of Abd-el-Kader in the province of Algiers. The active and enterprising Emir having left the bulk of his forces at El-Barrage, and Sidi Emdarhad, put himself at the head of 200 cavalry, with the intention of joining Ben Salen and Ben Salond, and attacking the French in the east. He is said to have already arrived at Fondouk.

Portugal. Accounts have been received from Lisbon to the 6th inst. The negotiations for the establishment of the commercial treaty have made no progress, nor will be brought to a close till after the meeting of the Cortes. Public opinion demands the conclusion of the treaty as early as possible. M. de Varnhagen, the French minister at the Portuguese court, has it appears, been suddenly recalled.

India. But little additional intelligence has been received from India. The news of the fall of Ghuznee, and the slaughter of the garrison, have been confirmed. Gen. Sale had obtained a victory over the Afghans, and Gen. Pollock had forced the Khyber Pass, as before stated. In the meantime, fresh insurrections were breaking out in various portions of the British Empire.

China. The forts along the Canton river were nearly finished, and the Chinese had been receiving a proclamation had been issued by Sir H. Pottinger, in which it is declared that Hong Kong and Chusan will remain in the possession of England till her demands are complied with by the Emperor; and that they shall be considered free ports, equally open to the ships of all nations. The Chinese inhabitants are invited to return and reside under British protection. Amoy is also to remain a free port in the British possessions.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SAUNDERS. July 2.—In the Senate, a bill appropriating for the payment to Massachusetts for the services of her militia, &c. during the late war, was passed.

The bill fixing the value of the pound sterling at the Treasury Department at \$4.84 was ordered engrossed.

HOUSE. Mr. Adams, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Message of the President on the Appropriation Bill, (which is composed of Messrs. Adams, Pope, McKennan, Hunter and Profit), reported a resolution requiring of the Secretary of State the original paper of the President deposited in the Department containing his reasons for the signature of the Appropriation bill.

Mr. Cushing moved to amend the resolution so as to require an authenticated copy (instead of the original). The amendment was adopted, yeas 94, nays 80—and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The Veto Message was again taken up. Mr. Smith, of Va., defended the President in his Veto, and impugned the course of the Whigs in their opposition thereto.

Mr. Payne, of Ala. defended the policy of the insertion of the veto in the Constitution.

Mr. Watterson consumed his hour in an attempt to show the inconsistencies of the Whig party, its entire want of principles and the patriotism of the President and the Locofoco party.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, examined in a candid and lucid manner, the reasoning of the Message, concluding that it was composed of illogical and incongruous arguments.

MONDAY, JULY 4.—The Senate did not sit.

In the House, Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, (late speaker) filled up an hour with a declamatory defence of John Tyler. It was below the ordinary range of a college debating society, and commanded little respect and no attention, as was manifested by a continual buzz of conversation, though it is the only speech he has made this session.

Mr. James Cooper, of Pennsylvania, followed with a strong and severe speech against the Veto and the Tyler policy generally. It expressed the present feelings of the Whigs in Congress and throughout the country.

Mr. Thomas F. Marshall followed on the same side.

Mr. Adams then spoke an hour with great earnestness but dignity and judgment, against the whole course of the President as well as this particular act. He reviewed and criticised severely Mr. Cushing's argument as a co-ordinate legislative branch of the government.

Mr. Pendleton then moved the previous question. Mr. Cost Johnson moved an adjournment. Negotiated 42 to 142.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.—The Tariff Bill, called in contradiction from the bill just vetoed, the "Great Tariff" Bill, has been under consideration all day in the House, and Mr. Appleton made a speech on the subject, in the course of which he denounced the "Compromise Bill" as a compact between the Western and Southern politicians against the interests of the North. He accused the idea of this act being more binding than any other ordinary act of legislation. He made an excellent practical speech, and was listened to with great attention by all parties in the House.

He was followed by Mr. Saunders of North Carolina, in an anti-protection speech, and by Mr. Bidlack of Pennsylvania, a Locofoco member, who maintained that free-trade doctrine was very good

to theorise upon, but would not do in practice. He then remarked that Mr. Appleton was preceded by Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, who made a strong protection speech.

The general opinion at present is, that a Tariff Bill will pass the House with a clause to save the distribution, and that it will be vetoed by the President. In this event, it is not unlikely that a bill will be passed without reference to the distribution, and that this will receive the sanction of the President. The result, however, is quite uncertain.

The Senate, to-day, has been engaged on private bills, and several have passed, but they are unimportant to the general reader.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.—In the Senate, the bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States," passed the 24th September, 1789, was again considered, and Mr. Berrien went into a technical legal argument in support of the bill, and in reply to its opponents. After some debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed. This bill relates to common law offences committed on the high seas, or elsewhere within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States—the forms of writs, &c. for bringing offenders to trial, and the punishment to be inflicted.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams moved to refer the communication from the Secretary of State, accompanying the reasons of the President for signing the Appropriation Bill, to the Select Committee, and that the same be printed.

By general consent the printing was ordered, leaving the question of reference open for discussion.

Mr. Cushing asked if it was the opinion of the House that the President had no right to give his reasons to the world, to be transmitted to posterity, for his public acts. The one party complained of the other on this floor frequently for the use of the gag, and it is now determined to gag the President?

Mr. J. Campbell paid a high compliment to the firmness and patriotism of Mr. Tyler, which entitled him to the highest praise which was awarded to the Roman Curia, as the savior of his country, in as much as he had prevented this country from being swallowed up by a United States Bank, &c. He said this in order to show that he was not actuated by prejudice towards the President in the remarks he should make. He then proceeded to show that the President had violated the Constitution in not vetoing the bill; for that instrument was explicit on the subject, and the President, under its authority, could not sign the bill, as he did not approve of it.

He then took up the argument of Mr. Cushing, claiming for the President the same privileges that were held by members on this floor; and showed that he had claimed none; as members here could not have their opinions recorded in the archives of the State Department. He was willing to allow the same privileges to that functionary that were claimed by members of Congress. The press was open to him. He next showed that the case of Gen. Jackson in giving his construction to a bill for building a road through Michigan to Chicago, Illinois, which had been relied on here to sustain the President, bore no analogy to the present case.

Mr. Botts made a few remarks, reserving the general expression of his sentiments until the committee should report, and then moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the communication referred.

Mr. Fillmore offered a resolution to take the Tariff Bill out of Committee of the Whole on Monday next, at 12 meridian.

Mr. W. C. Johnson moved to strike out "Monday" and insert "Tuesday," which amendment was adopted, and the resolution itself was adopted, 98 to 40.

Mr. Fillmore called up the resolution to authorize debate on the items of the bill, and on offering amendments, not to exceed fifteen minutes, to which replies can be made not exceeding ten minutes. The general debate not to be resumed after that time, until the bill has been gone through, or until the time limited to stop debate shall have expired. Mr. Atherton objected to the reception of the resolution. Mr. Fillmore moved to suspend the rules, which was seconded, and the bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Fillmore, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff and Revenue Bill.

Mr. Triplett said he wished the question could be brought directly before the House, whether it was the intention of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, or to suffer them, as heretofore, to regulate it for us. He said if the States had been able to regulate it for themselves, independently of each other, this Constitution would never have been formed. It was for this purpose and this alone, the regulation of commerce, that the compact of the States was formed. He then went into a statistical statement of exports and imports, showing that the commonly received opinion that we imported more than we exported was incorrect.

Mr. M. A. Cooper next took the floor, and proceeded to show that the measures proposed by this Whig Congress were not calculated for the relief of the people, neither were they carrying out the pledges of retrenchment and reform.

ON TUESDAY, in the Senate, Mr. Crittenden presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, proposing, as a remedy for the present distresses, the issuing of two hundred millions of stock, to be loaned to the indebted States in proportion to their population, pledging public land for the payment of the same, and the enactment of such a tariff as will secure the prompt payment of the interest.

Mr. Adams reported the bill to reorganize the Navy, with an amendment, Mr. Tallmadge gave notice that on Monday he would call up his Exchequer Plan. A number of private bills were passed.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill to provide further remedies for the Courts of the United States, was advocated at length by Mr. Berrien, in answer to the objections of Messrs. Buchanan, Wright and Walker. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. White of Louisiana offered a memorial on behalf of Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, holders of the bonds of the Pensacola Bank, issued under the authority of the Legislative Council of Florida and the Governor of the Territory, and bearing its guaranty.

Mr. White stated that the said bank, first applied to the Secretary of State of the United States, and were officially informed that the Department declined adopting any measure towards discharging the claim; they therefore took to Congress, praying that provision be made for the interest on the bonds and for their redemption at maturity. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. White also submitted the memorial of a number of citizens of New-Orleans, praying for the speedy adoption of the exchequer bill, the revision of the tariff, and the restoration of revenue and protect manufacturing and agricultural industry, and other objects of national policy; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

In Committee of the Whole, the Tariff Bill was debated by Messrs. J. T. Mason, W. C. Johnson, Mr. W. Payne, Everett, Ray, and others.

The Speaker laid on the table a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a copy of his circular to collectors.

ON FRIDAY, there was an incidental debate in the Senate respecting a Tariff, arising on a motion by Mr. Phelps to take up the motion of Mr. Woodbury for leave to introduce two bills relating to the collection of duties, &c. The motion of Mr. Woodbury was taken up, and opposed on the ground that the bills proposed a new law to raise a revenue, and that such laws must always originate in the House; it was then again laid on the table by a vote of 25 to 17. The Senate also spent some time in Executive session.

In the House of Representatives, the Tariff Laws were again debated in Committee of the Whole, until the hour for closing the mail.

Loss of the Sch. Odion.—The Sch. Odion, Capt. Leland, (of Orland), from Bangor for Guadalupe, lumber loaded, was burned on Saturday afternoon, last, about 50 miles, S. E. Seguin. She took fire in the cabin, and the flames spread so rapidly that the Captain and crew were driven to their boat, sa-

ving scarcely any thing. The boat was taken up by the English brig Diadem, Capt. Masters, bound for New York. The brig kindly stood in for land, when Capt. Leland and men again took to their boat, yesterday, and arrived here this morning. The fire took, probably, either from friction matches, or a candle, that was carried into the cabin just before.

Death by Lightning.—On Tuesday evening last, the dwelling house of Addison Martin Esq. in Guilford Village, (Me.) was struck by lightning, and we regret to state that Mrs. Martin, while in the act of closing a window, was instantly killed by the electric fluid. The house was somewhat damaged, and many articles of furniture were shattered to pieces. Several barns in that vicinity were struck by the lightning.

"Oh! take your time Miss Lucy."—A Miss Lucy Long, residing in the Western part of Ohio, has brought an action for breach of promise against one Hiram Smithson. Hiram said, in his defence, that he was willing enough to marry Lucy, but that he was not quite ready; that she was altogether in too big a hurry, and for that reason had sued him. "Take your own time, Miss Lucy Long."

LIBERTY. The Fair recently held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in aid of the male and female Total Abstinence Societies of that city, realized after paying all expenses, the handsome sum of \$1684.

Poisoning by Milk. On Sunday last, seventeen persons of the boarders and family of Mr. Merriam, No. 13 Pearl place, Boston were taken ill after partaking freely of milk, and it was feared, that some of them would not recover. After four or five hours they were all relieved, by medical aid, but a portion of them remained sick until Monday evening. Some of the milk was analyzed, but found to contain no mineral poison, but some vegetable matter of a poisonous nature.

The Monument.—Only four blocks are now to be laid, in order to complete the lofty monument on Bunker Hill. All these will probably be in their appropriate places before the close of another week.

A Strange Bed-Fellow.—At a ladies' temperance meeting in Newburyport, one of the members remarked that the temperance cause had been a great blessing to her—"for," added she, "I slept with a barrel of rum for nine years—but now," she continued, her eyes brightening, "since my husband has signed the pledge, I have a man to sleep with—think God." Then all the spinners laid their hands on their hearts and said—Amen.

A new test.—An exchange paper says the girls up in Vermont are in the habit of kissing the young temperance men in the mouth, to see whether they have been tampering with toddy. Spices and the like are said to be totally ineffectual against detection.

Commuted.—Sentence of death, passed upon W. H. Brittain, for the murder of Miss Stephenson, in the Cambridge Alms House, has been commuted by Gov. Davis, to imprisonment for life.

The law abolishing imprisonment for debt went into operation on the 4th of July in New Jersey, also in Connecticut.—*Albany Argus.*

The large black bug that infests vines may be destroyed in the following manner. Lay a shingle by each hill of vines, the bug will pass the night under it, and there you may crush him in the morning.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer inquires if there is an umbrella manufactory in Maine, and intimates that the people ought to encourage this branch of business in their own State instead of sending the money abroad.—There is an establishment in this city for manufacturing umbrellas of every size and character, and the proprietors, J. Lowell & Co. would be glad to extend their business to supply the whole State. We hope they may, but the people must first encourage them.—*Bangor Courier.*

An aged divine once took for his text these words:—"Adam where art thou?" In discoursing upon which he observed, "that man was somewhere; but Mr. French thinks the Lord ought not to be; and 3d, that if he did not take care, he would soon find himself where he would like to be."

Tail Rye. Mr. Moses French of Salisbury, (Mass.) has a field of about three acres of Rye, the stalks generally measuring over six feet in length. Some which were left at our office, yesterday, measured nearly six feet and a half—Rye has often been grown on the field, but Mr. French thinks the 1st and 2d of growth and promise of a crop has never equalled the present season.—*Newburyport Herald.*

The Recipe for the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the Eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value to the western world. Since this plaster has been introduced into America, it has been the subject of much discussion, and its use has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's, or Hebrew Plaster. Truth though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have made it, when taken according to the directions. The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal force or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by the blood to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflammation, Scrofulous Affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflammation, Rheumatism, in all cases where seared pain or weakness exists.

We understand that SAMUEL ADAMS, of Hallowell, is General State Agent for the sale of the above.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable Persian Pills, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious Family Medicine that has yet been used in America. If every family could be made acquainted with their Sovereign power over disease, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence on. All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely, when needed, no injury can ensue, it is used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions. We understand that SAMUEL ADAMS, of Hallowell, is General State Agent for the sale of the above.

Married.

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Randall, MRS. WILLIAM GOWEN, of Industry, to MISS HELEN ANN CHANDLER, daughter of Alfred Chandler.

We acknowledge with pleasure the token of remembrance, and with all our hearts wish them unalloyed happiness in this life, and the best of Heavenly blessings in the next.

In Mayfield, by Daniel Evans, Jr., Mr. Henry T. Flanders, to Miss Esther Kelley.

In New York, Capt. Joseph G. Stover, to Miss Augusta M. Noyes, both of Rockport, Me.

In Lincolnville, John A. Wade, to Miss Diana Combs, also, Oliver C. Thomas, to Miss Mary Ann Combs.

In Linnæus, May 22d, James Young, to Miss Nancy S. Burley.

In Boston, Mr. Archibald Thompson, of Boston, to Miss Hannah Jordan, of Bridgton—also, Mr. Leonard Sturdevant, of New Orleans, to Miss Mary V. Wheelock, of Readfield, Me.

IN CORNHILL, 1st inst. Mr. Andrew Pugsley, aged 78 years.

In New York, at the residence of her son, of consumption, Mrs. Rebecca Smith, in the 60th year of her age, formerly of Scarborough.

On board ship St. Louis, 4th inst., on the passage from New Orleans to Boston, Luther Dunbar, of Castine, Me. seamen, aged 18.

At Great Falls, N. H., Mr. Rufus J. Woodward, formerly of Parkman, Me. aged 45.

In Thomaston, Mrs. Hannah Ingraham, wife of Captain Josiah Ingraham, aged about 80—Mrs. Nancy A. wife of Capt. Thomas McLeellan, aged 30—Capt. Benjamin Montgomery, aged about 32—and Mrs. D. wife of Robert Dunning aged about 35.

In Bristol Township, Ohio, Susanah C. daughter of Isaac Morey, formerly of Searsport, Me.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 4, 1842. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]

At market 355 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 2100 Sheep, and 150 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle several hundred Sheep unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—We again reduce our quotations. We quote extra \$5.50 a 5 02—First quality \$4.75 a 5 25; second quality \$4.50 a 4 75; third quality \$4.00 a 4 50.

Cows and Calves.—A few sales only were effected, and we shall omit the prices.

Sheep.—Dull. Sales from \$1.25 to 2.50. A few choice wethers at \$2.50 to 4.00.

Pigs.—A lot of old Hogs at 4c, and a lot of pigs at 5 1-4c.

Oxford Agricultural Society meeting.

THE undersigned, being three of the number incorporated by the Legislature of Maine, by Statute 1841, Chapter 166, and forming Oxford County Agricultural Society, hereby notify all the persons thus incorporated, to meet at Lincoln Hall, in Paris, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August next, at one o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of accepting said Act of Incorporation—of organizing under the same—of receiving associates—of adopting a Constitution, and of transacting all such business as we may think proper.

CHARLES ANDREWS,

June 27, 1842. NOAH PRICE.

Notice.

BEFORE the Subscriber, an indented Apprentice, named John R. Day. I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall hereafter pay no debt of his contracting.

ALFRED CHANDLER.

Winthrop, July 11th, 1842.

Molasses! Molasses!!

IS HIDS. good retailing Molasses, for sale 20 and 22 cts per gallon. A liberal discount made to those who buy in larger quantities.

STANLEY & CLARK.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate, the subscriber, Guardian of the Estate of the late Moses L. Harris, will sell at the dwelling house of the late Moses L. Harris, in Greene, on Saturday the 18th inst. at one o'clock, A. M., all the real estate of which said Harris died seized, consisting of the homestead of said deceased containing about twenty acres of land, with a share in the buildings thereon.

JOANNA HARRIS, Guardian.

Leeds, July 1842.

PAPER HANGINGS.

STANLEY & CLARK are selling for cash, Paper Hangings for 12 1/2 cts per roll. Kid and Nests Leather Shoes at 50 cts per pair. Bed Tick- ing at 11 cts per yd. Striped Shootings at 11 cts per yd., and double width figured Green Backing for Rugs or Carpets over 1 1/2 yards wide at 4 shillings per yard.

Silk Cocoons, Silk Eggs, and Silk Trees.

SILK COCOONS. The subscriber has two SILK REELS to run this season, under experienced reeler, and will take good cocoons to reel at \$1 per day for reeler, use of reel, room, fuel &c. He will also sell the silk, reeled with his own, if desired, without commission. He does this to aid small beginners, but it is altogether better, in all ordinary cases, for the grower to reel his own silk.

Silk Worm Eggs. For sale, common Pea Nut Eggs, at \$2.50 per ounce, and Nankin Pea Nut, at \$3.00 per ounce, all in fine preservation. They can be transmitted by mail. The Nankin Pea Nut is a very superior Worm.

Silk Worm Eggs for 1843. The subscriber will contract to save eggs for another season, from selected Cocoons, and preserve them in ice with his own, with the utmost care. Common Pea Nut, Nankin Pea Nut, or common Sulphur by the quantity, at \$2.50 per ounce.

MULBERRY TREES. 100,000 Multicaulis and Large Leaf Canton Trees, of one year's growth, to be sold in good condition in Oct. at \$50 per thousand, or in April at \$60 per thousand. I can also furnish, through my friend, Dr. P. Brownell, of East Hartford, Conn., Alpine, Moretti, and Dandolo trees, if these varieties are preferred, of one two or three year's growth, at \$50, \$60, and \$120, per thousand.

OXFORD, JUNE 18, 1842.

NEED DEPOT ON N. & W. RAILROAD.

Lemons & Figs,

English Walnuts, Filberts, White Walnuts or Shag Barks, Box and Cask Raisins, all fresh and good, just received by

STANLEY & CLARK.

Molasses—Molasses.

15 Hogsheads Molasses for sale by the fogshead, Barrel or Gallon, at as good bargains as can be had in the County.

ALSO,

3000 lbs. Havana White, Brown and Porto Rico SUGARS, very low by

CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.

May 27.

Flour.

20 barrels, best Genesee flour for sale by

STANLEY & CLARK.

Butter Butter.

SIX tons of good butter wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in goods at the lowest prices.

EZRA WHITMAN Jr.

Whitman's Thrasher, Separator and NEW HORSE POWER.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture his Horse Power and Separator at his shop in Winthrop, Keenebec Co. Me., where those who are in want of a first rate apparatus for thrashing and cleaning grain can be supplied at short notice. His experience in the successful operation of the Horse Power, has enabled him to make very essential improvements in its construction, and he flatters himself that he can furnish one of the best machines of the kind now known.

He makes use of the best materials and employs first rate workmen, and thinks that he cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who are disposed to purchase of him. He will sell rights to his Patent Separator for any territory not already disposed of, with a good and sufficient title to the same.

He has also made a very important improvement in his Separator in cleaning grain. He now pledges himself that his Separator will cleanse grain better and blow away less than any other machine now in use within his knowledge.

He has on hand a number of Cylinder Thrashers which he will sell separate from the other machinery. Whoever wishes to buy a Thrasher or Separator or Horse Power, single or all united, had better call and examine.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, July, 1841.

Fresh Stock of New SUMMER GOODS.

JUST received and for sale at the brick store in Winthrop, a good assortment of the various kinds of goods wanted in the country, bought at the lowest market prices in Boston, this morning (July 3) to correspond with which we have reduced the prices of our former stock, making altogether, we think, an assortment none of the smallest, either in quantity or variety.—Consisting in part of—

3000 yds yard wide Sheetings from 5 to 8 1-2 cents per yard.

3500 yds new style prints from 5 to 23 cents per yard.

100 yds bonnet Lawns from 17 to 20 cents per yard.

100 pair Mohair Gloves and Mitts from 22 to 50 cts. per pair.

Saxony, Muslin de Lain and Printed Lawns for summer Dresses. Gents and Lady's Scarfs. Muslin de Lain Shawls from 15 to 25 shillings. Zephyr and Worsted or Crust—all colors. White and mixed knitting Cotton, also a good assortment of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Silks, Braids, Cords, Binding, and the Trimmings used by Tailors.

BROAD CLOTHS.

Casimeres, Satinets, Giraffe and Velveteens, Beaver and Pilot Cloths.

Boys Caps.

Young Men's Velveteen Caps for one dollar.

Glass & Crockery Ware.

Common and China Tea Sets from \$1.75 to \$12.00.

Hard Ware.

Glass 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 12, 9 by 13 and 10 by 14. Nails from 3 d to 10 d.—Butts, Screws and door handles, Blind Hangers, Looking Glasses, Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

Groceries.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Cloves, Macs, Nutmegs, Raisins, Ground Cassia, Allspice, Pepper, Salsaparilla, Brooms, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Violin, single and Double Bass strings from E. Violin to A. Double Bass.

SHOEMAKER'S KIT.

Consisting in part of Seam Setts, Heel Keys, Fore-part Irons, Peg Wheels, Colts, Shoulder Sticks, Synow Awles, and Buffing Knives, from the Woodward and Wilson Manufactory.

All the above goods were bought low and will be sold at good bargains, by

STANLEY & CLARK.

New Stock of SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received at his old stand in Winthrop Village, the greatest variety of goods that has ever been offered for sale in this vicinity. Almost his entire stock having been purchased this season, and most of it as recently as last week in Boston, he flatters himself that he can sell goods much lower than those who have large stocks of old stock on hand. He goes upon the principle that the nimble squire is better than the slow shilling. Those who like to buy good goods at low prices are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock which consist in part of Blue, Black, Blueblack, Green, Brown, Mixed, and Olive Broadcloths from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per yard. Casimeres, a variety of Fancy cloths, and some of them as low as \$1. per yard; Stout and heavy Doo Skins, Satinets from 50 cents to \$1 per yard; More than four thousand yards of new prints from 5 to 30 cents per yard, plain Muslin de Lain, and Figured also, from one shilling to three shillings; Figured Lawns from one to two shillings per yard. Rich Figured Silk, and plain do, Plain Striped and Checked White stuff for Dresses, also, all kinds of Cambrics, Edgings, Insertion and lace. Silk, Mohair, Linen Cotton and Kid gloves from 10 to 75 cts, Silk and Mohair Mitts, nice articles. Fur Lined from 5 to 30 cts. Bead Bags, Spool Cotton and all colors of Sewing Silk and Thread, Pins, Needles and Suspensers, Dress and pocket Handks, Mourning cloths, Muslin de Lains, Silk, Edengorh and Highland Shawls, Alpines &c. at great bargains. Silk Sain and Silk Velvets, &c. &c.

Domestic Goods.

Sheetings, Drillings, Cotton Batting, Cotton Yarns, striped Shirting, Bed Tickings, Blue Drills, Walling Paper, &c. a great variety of Summer Goods, Linen Drilling and plain Brown and White Linens, Velveteens, Molekins, Hard Times, &c.

Hard Ware.

Nails 40d, 30d, 20d, 12d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 5d, 4d, 3d, 25 boxes Glass first quality 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 12, and saw Filos and Shingle Saw Filos, and a variety of other kind of files, Augur Bits of all sizes from 1-8 up to one inch, and Bit Stocks, Butts and Screws, Door Latches, Mahogany Nobbs, Door Trunk, Chest, Cupboard and Padlock, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Shoon and Bread Knives, Pocket Books and Wallets, Cloze Hair Paint, Horse Shoe, Dust, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, good Corn Brooms for a shilling, Bed Cord, Clothes Lines, Brass Kettles, Mahogany and Gilt Framed Looking Glasses, Black Tin, and all sorts of Cans, Tea Caddies, Britannia, Brass, Glass and Iron. Candlesticks and Lamps, Silver, Britannia, Silver Plated and Iron Tea and table Spoons, single and double Plun Irons, Mortise and Paring Chisels, Box Wood Rules set up 4 1/2 and 12 inches long, &c. &c.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Suffice it to say that we have the largest stock that ever was offered in this place, and some new styles never before offered in this vicinity.

Groceries.

Molasses by the hhd bbl or gallon. Good Brown Sugar for 64 cts per pound. A large quantity of the Brown and White Havana and also the Loaf. A superior article of Black and Green Teas. Smoked Raisins at 4 cents per lb. Salsaparilla and Spices of all kinds, Coffee 8 and 10 lbs for one dollar. Fine and coarse Salt. A prime article of Cod Fish, Rice a good article at only 4 cts per lb. and other articles in this line too numerous to mention.

Paints, Dyestuff & Medicines.

Dry and ground White Lead, Linseed Oil, Chrome Green, Yellow and Red Paints, Spirits Turpentine, Varnishes, Japan, Whiting, &c. Red Wood, Logwood, Indigo, Alum, Orer, Copperas, Gum Myrrh, Camphor, Castor Oil, No. 6 Composition and various other Thomsonian Medicines.

Books.

A variety of all kinds of School Books, and many other Miscellaneous Books.

Shoes.

Very good Kid Slippers for 50 cts per pair, also, the Gaiters and half Gaiters new articles some as low as 75 cents. Misses and Children's Shoes, also Gents, Pumps, &c. &c.

Fancy Goods and Jewellery.

More than 1000 articles might be enumerated under this head, for fear of wearying your patience I will not name them, but invite you before purchasing to call and examine for yourselves.

EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.

N. B. The subscriber would also inform his customers in Monmouth, Leeds, Wayne and vicinity that he has opened a store at Chandler's Mills so called, in Monmouth, near Mechanics Grove, where all of the above articles can be found, and at the same prices as at his store in Winthrop. E. W.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE the undersigned, having been appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of Amelia White, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, hereby give notice that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Wadsworth Foster in said Winthrop, on the fifth Tuesday of August and the second Tuesday of September next at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days, when all persons having demands against said Estate are requested to present the same.

WADSWORTH FOSTER, THOMAS FILLERBORN.

Winthrop, June 30, 1842.

For Sale.

FISH, Pork, Rice, Corn, Rye and Barley, by CHANDLER & CUSHMAN. May 27.

Important to Farmers.

THE MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been in operation over five years, has paid all its losses, (amounting to about \$700) without recourse to assessments.

OFFICERS:—N. Pierce, President. I. N. Prescott, Treasurer. J. M. Heath, Monmouth; Joel Small, Wills; Solomon Lathrop, Leeds; N. Frost, Litchfield, Directors. A. Staris, Secretary. C. J. Fox, Treasurer.

Amount of property insured, about \$1,200,000. No. of Policies issued, about 2,500. Amt. of Premium notes in deposit, about \$50,000. Cash on hand, \$600.

This Company insures dwelling houses, household furniture, and barns, (in the country only,) against fire for the term of one year.

J. M. Heath, I. N. Prescott and A. Heath, Monmouth; Oliver Bean, Readfield; Saml Holmes, Peru; Oliver Prescott, Vassalborough; Wm. A. Lloyd, Richmond; B. G. Prescott, Phippsburg; Benj Hatch, Dresden are authorized agents for this Company.

Per Order JONA M. HEATH, Agent. Monmouth, April 22, 1842.

The Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co's Cast Iron Ploughs.

HAVING improved our facilities for making our CAST IRON PLOUGHS we are enabled to offer them manufactured in a superior style, and from the best materials at reduced prices. These Ploughs have been long and extensively used in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and are universally acknowledged to be the strongest and most durable Ploughs in use.—Every part of the wood works being the best of western iron.

We have no inducement to use any but the best of timber, as our contract with the person who has the right to pay for none but the best, leaving us to be the judges as to quality. We are thus particular in calling attention to the timber of our ploughs, from the fact that there are many kinds of Ploughs for sale made of inferior materials, and against such we are particularly on guard. We are aware that there is an objection sometimes made against Waterville Ploughs, from the fact that the points or shares are soon worn out, and there is much difficulty in obtaining new ones, as many of the Ploughs offered for sale are manufactured out of the State, and the farmer is obliged to lay by his plough for the want of a share, or some other part of the iron work. This objection we have entirely obviated, first, by keeping a general assortment of Shares and other iron with each Agent where the Ploughs are kept for sale. Second, by hardening and tempering the Shares and other irons in such a manner as will render them twice or three as durable as any other kind. These Ploughs are warranted to be of sufficient strength to perform the work for which they are intended, and any failure by fair usage will be promptly made good.

Thousands of testimonials from practical farmers, and agricultural committees, where these Ploughs have obtained premiums could be here inserted relative to superiority of form, material and workmanship, but these Ploughs are too well known to render them necessary.

Any one unacquainted with them are referred to those who have used them. These Ploughs are for sale by the following Agents, and at the Factory at Waterville, Me. T. Crocker, Paris Hill; R. Hutchinson, S. Hartford; L. Coolidge, Leeds; Long & Loring, Belfast; John Nash, Lewiston; E. Fry, Detroit; Weld; Wm. Dickey, Strong; S. Gould Jr. New Portland; C. Thompson; N. Hartford; O. Bolster, Rumford point; Smith & Steward, Anson; C. Jewett, Athens; W. G. Clark, Sangerville; W. Piper, Lewist; S. Webb & Co. Solon; J. Vickrey, Parkman; S. A. Todd, Ripley; J. Harvey, Pakeny; W. H. Lancy, Pittsfield; S. Chambers, Albion; J. H. Sawyer, Bates & Selden, Norridgewood; J. Gray, Madison; Kidder & Arnold, E. Madison; W. Lovejoy, Sidney; C. Cochran, East Corinth; F. T. Fairbanks, Farmington; S. Morrill, Digby; C. H. Strickland, Witter; J. C. Willis, Wilton Falls; Crosby & Hoy, Phillips; S. Parker, Bloomfield; I. Thng. Mt. Vernon; I. Davis, Readfield; J. Fogg, Cornville; O. Evelev, Monson; C. E. Kimball, Duxer; E. G. Allen, Steuben; F. W. Bartlett, Harmony; Gould & Russ, Dexter; A. Moore, St. Albans; E. Fry, Detroit; S. A. Matthews, Clinton; Dingley & Whitehouse, Unity; S. & L. Barrett, Canaan; I. Bradley, Mercer; Bolles & Prescott, New Sharon; F. A. Bateman & Co. Dismont; F. Shaw, China; I. Crocker, Sumner; J. Whitney, Plymouth; John Blake, Turner. CALVIN BARRICKILL, Agent. August 26, 1841.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters.

PUT up in octagon Bottles, and the ingredients to make the same put up in pressed packages; for sale by all the Druggists and most of the W. I. Goods Dealers in Boston and vicinity. Also by the agents at all the principal towns throughout New England and the Southern and Western States.

Z. S. HALL BARRINGTON, corner of Sackville street, Halifax, is general agent for the British Provinces.

J. S. BARNARD, W. G. SKINNER and PERRY MORSE are my only authorized travelling Agents. OFFICE, 15 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON. 75 cents per Bottle; 50 cents per paper. The following are selected from a large number of Editorial notices.

From the Dover (N. H.) Gazette.

DR. RICHARDSON'S BITTERS.—My columns may be found an advertisement of the Vegetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S. O. Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to be, undoubtedly a good d of variety of valuable and purely vegetable matter; and as our own experience, as well as others, we can speak highly of their remedial and invigorating effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters, as they are not a quick nostrum, but discovered, prepared and vended by a regular Physician, a graduate of the College of our own State and who has said little in the way of puffing himself, but leaves it to those who try them to judge themselves. For the diseases that many are liable to in the spring and summer, such as Debility, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Nervous Complaints, &c. we do not hesitate to say that these Bitters will be found a safe, agreeable and effectually restorative. As good health is one of the greatest of earthly blessings, we would ardently wish to see laboring under such diseases, to make a trial of Dr. Richardson's Bitters; they can do no harm, and may do much good, as we are confident in many cases they have. Vegetables and vegetable medicines are unquestionably the most congenial to the human system.

From the New York



POETRY.

For the Farmer and Advocate.
ODE TO MY CANE.

Arr—Auld Lang Syne.
Come all my friends, and hear me tell
In soft poetic strain,
How long, how fondly, and how well,
I've loved my beechen cane.

CANTOS.

I love my beechen cane so fine,
My bonny beechen cane.
Come, for a time all else resign,
And sing my beechen cane.

"Should old acquaintance be forgot,"
Ne'er called to mind again?
No! come what may then, I will not
Forget my beechen cane.

I love my beechen cane, &c.
We two have gone for many a mile
In sunshine, or in rain;
It did support me for the while,
My bonny beechen cane.

I love my beechen cane, &c.
I've travelled far o'er earth's broad face,
I've crossed the foaming main;
Nought did compare in simple grace
With my fine beechen cane.

I love my beechen cane, &c.
'Twas in a vast and woody wild
Of nature's wild domain,
Where nothing came save zephyrs mild,
They found my bonny cane.

I love my beechen cane, &c.
As we through life's sad journey go,
Oppressed with fear or pain,
What better gift can man bestow,
Than such a beechen cane?

I love my beechen cane, &c.
Long time may'st thou, my faithful friend,
My bonny beechen cane,
Long time may'st thou my steps attend,
My bonny beechen cane.

I love my beechen cane, &c.
My beauteous cane has many a crook,
But not a crook in vain;
It has a good substantial look,
My bonny beechen cane.

I love my beechen cane, &c.
While others seek some object fair,
And gentler passions reign;
I am content, I have no care,
Just let me have my cane.

I love my beechen cane, &c.
Yes, I will love my constant mate;
That love shall e'er remain;
Nor shall thy value e'er abate,
I love my beechen cane.

I love my beechen cane, &c.
So here's a hand my well tried friend,
Pray give thy hand again;
And never shall our friendship end,
My bonny beechen cane.

I love my beechen cane, &c.
N. B. The above mentioned cane may be seen
by calling at No. 3, Rural Avenue, Farmington.
EPHRAIM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Farmer and Advocate.

I WILL TRY.

OR THE BENEFITS OF PERSEVERANCE.
Well my little man,—am I never to see
your sweet face without a walk to the old
cottage? said Gustavus Rodney, playfully
patting the cheek of the young girl with
whom he had just exchanged the salutations
of the day. 'Really, Ellen, you are not right
to live yourself up in this way;—why did
you not attend the party last night?'
'You know cousin I cannot enjoy society
like others.'

'True—because you cannot enjoy all that
others do, are you right to deprive yourself
of what you can enjoy, and your friends the
pleasure of seeing you?'
'Indeed' said Ellen smiling, though tears
dimmed her mild eyes, 'I had no thought that
my absence would create a vacuum in your
very respectable circle. But you cannot
suppose that I am at a loss for society,' she
added, pointing to several volumes of the
English poets and other distinguished authors
lying on her table.

'No. I see you have the best of company.
But I have been so much accustomed
to having you by my side, that I hardly feel
at home where you are not, and it would
cheer you both in body and mind to go out
occasionally, at any rate you would not be
disturbed by the ceaseless nonsensical chit-
chat of those around you, and might give a
more profitable turn to conversation.'

Ellen shook her head.
'Well, since you are so averse to taking
your place in society, I will not press you
further, but introduce the main object of my
call this evening; yet' said he hesitatingly,
'I fear I shall have little better success. I
want your aid in behalf of the paper we are
about publishing.'

'In what way can I assist you?' said El-
len, almost tremblingly, lest she should be
sent out with a subscription list.
'With your pen; we want more contribu-
tors as well as subscribers.' 'Yes Ellen,'
said he smiling at her look of mute amaze-
ment, 'I want you to write for our Journal.'

'Cousin Gustavus,' said Ellen, 'what on
earth can you mean—are you really serious?
you forget that I have had no education.'

'No Ellen, I do not forget that you were
not drilled eight or ten years in one of our
primary schools—nor received a diploma at
a fashionable boarding school, nor do I for-
get that when my pupil you possessed a
mind susceptible of cultivation, and with your
love for study, ready mind, and such instruc-
tors,' he added, glancing at the volumes be-
fore them, 'I should be surprised indeed if
you were not well educated.'

'There are many others better qualified to
write,' said Ellen.

'Yes, and when applied to, most of them
like my good cousin Ellen here, are as ready
to reply—"I am not learned." You ladies
too readily excuse yourselves from such en-
terprises—as though it belonged to the ster-
ner sex alone, to rack the intellect, and
wield the pen;—whereas many subjects in
requisition need the polishing which the mild
and genial influence of the female mind can
best bestow. You must allow that I have
had good opportunity to judge of your abili-
ties to write, and I trust you will give me
credit of being actuated by motives for your
good. The preferences of friendship are not
always measured with a critic's eye 'tis true,
but is that humility always free from selfish-
ness, which leads us to view the doings of
others as better than our own?'

Ellen was silent, but still undetermined.
'My dear cousin,' said Mr. Rodney seri-
ously, do you consider that you are account-
able to a higher power for the improvement,
or misimprovement of the talents entrusted
to you? It is not enough that we do no
evil to our fellow creatures,—but we should
"Count that day lost, whose low descending sun,
Views no good deeds,—no worthy action done."

'We are not our own,—our mental and bod-
ily faculties, our natural and acquired endow-
ments should be devoted to Him from whom
we received them,—in endeavoring to pro-
mote the welfare of those around us,—to pre-
pare them and ourselves for a better and hap-
pier state of existence.'

Ellen felt the truth of these remarks,—she
knew that she had lived for herself alone;
that she had stored her mind with much use-
ful knowledge for her own qualification mere-
ly. It had been no part of her object or aim
to benefit her own generation by imparting of
the rich treasure she had so amply received.

The subject was now spread before her view
in a new light—her former inactive life now
appeared the result, not so much the want of
an opportunity, or ability to be useful, as a
heedless disregard of the welfare of others.

After a long silence she said timidly,—
'I will try cousin, if you will promise to revise
what I write yourself.'

'That I will do joyfully,' said he,—and
I do not doubt that I shall see you a useful,
if not an eminent writer yet. Be not dis-
couraged if you cannot equal a Sedgwick or
a Sigourney, but be willing to shine as a lit-
tle, yet even glowing star amid the literary
constellation. Were every twinkling orb a
sun,' said he, pointing to the beautifully be-
studded canopy of heaven, 'were every twink-
ling orb we behold a sun, this little world of
ours would speedily be consumed;—so in the
literary world,—were every author a glowing
genius, we should be surfeited. But if I
prove a star, I must for the present be an
invisible one,' said Ellen smiling. Mr. Rod-
ney bowed assent, and company entering
bade her good evening.

Gustavus Rodney was the only child of
wealthy parents, who were both swept off by
an epidemic, leaving him in early childhood
heir to their wealth and good name.
The orphan found a home beneath the hospi-
table roof of his uncle, who was appointed
his guardian. Mr. Morris proved a valuable
friend and an able counsellor, and was
repaid by his young charge with all the ar-
dor of filial affection. With his uncle's ad-
vice, Gustavus pursued a thorough course of
classical studies which were hardly com-
pleted when failure of health made him an exile
from his native land. At the time our story
commences he had just returned with a re-
novated constitution, and was about establish-
ing a literary and religious journal in his na-
tive village.

Ellen Morris, several years his junior was
the pet and darling play fellow of his boy-
hood. She too was an only child, and lav-
ished on her cousin all the warm and open
hearted affection of a sister. A painful and
protracted disease e'er she attained her fifth
year so far impaired that important organ of
communicating happiness,—the hearing ear,
that she could never after enjoy the conver-
sation of others, except her relatives and
particular friends with whose accent and in-
tonations of voice she was perfectly familiar.
Thus incapacitated for deriving essential ad-
vantage from a public school, she became
the pupil of her cousin. It was, he often re-
marked more a pleasure than a task to teach
her, for she possessed of barely an ordinary
mind,—yet such was her eagerness to learn—
her patient perseverance through every dif-
ficulty that she made surprising proficiency,
and when Gustavus entered College, she was
prepared to pursue her studies without
assistance, except what she could derive
from his occasional visits. But after he left
the country Ellen felt that she was alone.

He had become too much accustomed to her
deficiency of hearing to regard it,—and by
placing himself near her, he could assist her
to hear her part in conversation even in a
large circle. Now she felt more pain than
pleasure from going into company where the
reiterated expressions of condolence—the oft

repeated regrets that she could not enjoy
their conversation, touched her to the quick.
It was meant in kindness, but they saw not
the deep anguish this continually reminding
of her infirmity occasioned her sensitive
spirit.

Consequently she declined visiting alto-
gether, except a few friends to whom she
was warmly attached, and sought for amuse-
ment in a small but judiciously selected li-
brary, mostly the gift of her cousin, and in
writing to him. She seemed to possess a
ready tact for this species of composition,
and no letters he would say, gave him equal
satisfaction,—except those from the chosen
of his heart.

On his return home he was pained to see
that Ellen was less cheerful than formerly,
and seemed sinking under her disheartening
prospects, both bodily and mentally. It was
therefore with a view to her benefit, as much
as a need of assistance, that he proposed her
writing for the press;—not doubting that if
she could be persuaded to engage in some
more active pursuit, she would overcome
that timidity, which was daily increasing up-
on her, and cramping her energies both of
body and mind.

It may be asked, why was such an occupa-
tion chosen for a young and almost illiterate
female? would not bodily exercise have an-
swered better, to cure her of despondency.
In many cases it is doubtless so, but Ellen's
was not a sedentary life. Her hands were
fully occupied, while the mind was left to
prey upon it.

But did Ellen write for the paper? she
did write, and succeeded too beyond the
most sanguine expectations of her cousin
even. Her style was at once simple and in-
structive, graceful and serious. And Ellen
as she again took her place in society with
all her former cheerfulness and vivacity, was
often amused by the different opinions upon
her writings elicited by conversation, and the
various conjectures and surmises as to who
the new authoress could be, whose produc-
tions they read with so much avidity. Mr.
Rodney when questioned, only smiled, and
said that 'ladies could seldom be trusted
with secrets—that they could not expect him
to disclose those who requested concealment,
but in fact that he was acquainted with very
few of his correspondents.' He was no fur-
ther molested, and tho' rumor and curiosity
were by no means silent, yet no one suspected
the uneducated, the timid and retiring El-
len Morris.

My story is finished.—I will leave it for
the reader to make comments at leisure, on-
ly observing that it was not written for the
edification of either the critic or the learned,
but for the young and inexperienced.—and
"If in the bosom of ingenious youth,
I've stamped one thought, one lasting truth;
'Twill be a fairer tribute to my name
Than glittering fortune or than empty fame."

THE RETIRING BANKER'S ADVICE.—A
story is related of a celebrated banker in Eu-
rope who carried on business successfully for
years with the reputation of great wealth. In
his old age he retired from business and trans-
ferred it to his two sons, to whom he gave
the following advice: 'My sons—I leave you
in possession of my business and my capital,
as you know, is locked up in that strong box,
which has not been opened for years, because
my profits have been such, that I had no oc-
casion to encroach upon it. I charge you to
pursue the same course. Never open the
box, for if you once begin to run upon your
capital you will in all probability lose it.' The
sons obeyed their father's mandate for a se-
ries of years, with the same credit and repu-
tation for wealth that their parent had enjoyed;
for every body knew that they were in pos-
session of the old gentleman's strong box.
In process of time, however, the box was
opened, and behold, it contained—nothing.
This fact becoming known, the credit of the
bankers failed and they were ruined.

A SHREWED GUESS.—A skipper who sailed
a fishing schooner from Nantucket, boasted
that he could tell precisely in what part of the
world he was, by the appearance of his 'lead,'
whenever he could get soundings. Being one
day confined to his cabin by sickness, he di-
rected that the lead should be brought to him
for inspection. The mate being rather vag-
uish, having greased the bottom of the lead,
instead of sounding as usual, dropped the
lead in some sand which had been taken as
ballast from a hill side in Nantucket, and then
showed it to the skipper, who instantly en-
quired 'did you get this sand by sounding?' 'Yes,
Sir,' was the reply. 'Then by heavens Sir,'
continued the skipper, 'Nantucket is sunk,
and we're now right over Tupper's hill!'

ANECDOTE. A Prussian clergyman applied
to the King of Prussia for his permission
to preach in his chapel. His majesty thought
it rather presumptuous for a country clergy-
man to ask such a favor, but nevertheless
granted his request, and told him he would
give him a text to preach on, that he should
preach the Sunday following, when he would
be there to hear him. The clergyman wait-
ed with anxiety from day to day for the text,
as he wished to have it in time, that he might
make a fine sermon upon it; but Sunday morn-
ing came and no text. He, however, went
into the pulpit with the intent to preach one
of his old sermons, thinking the king had for-
gotten to send him a text. The king came to
chapel soon after, and sent the clergyman a
letter, which he opened & read; the contents
were, 'the enclosed is your text; you will
preach immediately.'

He opened the bit of paper that was en-
closed, when, to his great astonishment he found
it quite blank. He looked at the other side of
it, it was there blank too. He held it out for
the audience to look at, and said, 'Here is
nothing,' and then turning it, 'and there is
nothing,' and of nothing God created heaven
and earth." Then quoting a verse in the first
chapter of Genesis, he preached a sermon on

it extempore.—The king was so delighted at
the great presence of mind the clergyman had
shown, that he made him his almoner.

TIGHT LACING.

The following is extracted from a work re-
cently published in New York, entitled "Per-
sonal Recollections, by Charlotte Elizabeth":—
"My dear father was right; and it
would be a happy thing for girls in general,
if somewhat of appearance, and of acquire-
ment too, was sacrificed to what God has so
liberally provided, and to the enjoyment of
which a blessing is undoubtedly annexed.
Where, among females, do we find the
stamina of constitution, and the elasticity of
spirit which exist in those of our rural popu-
lation who follow out-door employment? It
positively pains me to see a party of girls, a
bonneted and tippetted double-file of humanity
"That like a wounded snake, drags its slow length
along."

under the keen surveillance of a governess,
whose nerves would never be able to endure
the shock of seeing them bound over a stream
or scramble through a fence, or even toss
their heads and throw their limbs as all young
animals, except that oppressed class called
young ladies, are privileged to. Having
ventured, in a fit of country daring, to
break the ice of this very rigid and frigid sub-
ject, I will recount another instance of the
pernicious good sense to which I owe, under
God, the physical powers without which my
little talent might have laid by in a napkin all
my days.

One morning, when his daughter was
about eight years old, my father came in, and
found sundry preparations going on, the chief
materials for which were buckram, whalebone,
and other stiff articles; while the young lady
was under measurement by the hands of a
female friend.

'Pray what are you going to do to the child?'
'Going to fit her with a pair of stays.'

'For what purpose?'
'To improve her figure: no young lady can
grow up properly without them.'

'I beg your pardon: young gentlemen grow
up very well without them, and so may young
ladies.'

'Oh you are mistaken. See what a stoop
she has already: depend on it, this girl will
be both a dwarf and a cripple ma'am, if such
is God's will; but she shall be one of His
making, not ours.'

All remonstrance was vain; stays and ev-
ery species of tight dress were strictly pro-
hibited by the authority of one whose will was,
as every man's ought to be, absolute in his
own household. He also carefully watched
against any evasion of the rule: a ribband
drawn tightly round my waist would have been
cut without hesitation, by his determined
hand; while the little girl of the anxious friend
whose operations he had interrupted, enjoyed
all the advantages of that system from which
I was preserved. She grew up a wondrous
figure, grace-ful and interesting, and died of
decline at nineteen; while I though not able
to compare shapes with a wasp or an hour-
glass, yet passed muster very fairly among
human forms of God's moulding; and I have
been enjoined to this hour a rare exemption from
headaches, and other lady-like maladies, that
appear the almost exclusive privilege of wo-
men in the higher classes."

THE MYSTERY OF MESMERISM AND
SOMNAMBULISM EXPLAINED.
Animal magnetism has, for many years,
amused and bewildered the lovers of the mar-
vellous. Ridiculed as mere allusion or delu-
sion, it has nevertheless perplexed the scien-
tific; its effects are too palpable to be denied,
but any rational solution of the cause or cau-
ses in which they have originated has hith-
erto eluded detection. The honor of unveiling
this mystery, was reserved for Mr. James
Braid, an eminent surgeon in Manchester,
who having witnessed the recent experiments
of Monsieur Lafontaine, in the Athenaeum of
that town, determined, if possible, to bring the
system to the test of physiological and ana-
tomical principles. This gentleman, having
satisfied his own mind that he could produce
the phenomena without a personal contact,
and even induce sleep when in a different room
from the person to be thrown into a state of
somnolency, announced a public lecture on
the subject, which he delivered at the Man-
chester Athenaeum on Saturday last, before
seven hundred persons.

Mr. Braid first placed on a table a common
black wine bottle, in the mouth of which was
a cork having a plated top. The individual
on whom the experiment was to be performed,
was seated on a chair, and directed to gaze
instantly at the cork without winking or aver-
ting eyes. The cork was about two feet from
the person operated upon whose head was
inclined backwards, forming with the object
an angle of forty-five degrees. In this po-
sition he remained for about five minutes,
when profound sleep was produced.
The second experiment was completed in the
same time. In the third case, a bandage was
placed round the head for the act of retaining
in immovable position, a common bottle cork,
a little above the root of the nose as the object
to be gazed at, and in about four minutes a
complete state of somnolency ensued. In this
case was proved the inability of the pa-
tient to open the eyelids, although conscious-
ness was in no respect suspended, as he was
able to reply distinctly to any question. The
fourth experiment failed, either through the
noise that prevailed, or owing to the person
not fixing his gaze continuously on the ob-
ject.

The fifth was successful, and although he
made a desperate effort to open his eyes, so
much as to agitate his whole frame, they re-
mained as though hermetically sealed, when
Mr. Braid took from his pocket a wooden ur-
ler, and drew the end of it gently over the up-
per eyelids of both eyes, when the spell was
broken, and the sense of sight was restored
with perfect ease. These experiments fully
demonstrated that the phenomena were per-
fectly independent of animal magnetism, as in
no one instance was there the least approach
to personal contact or any manipulation.
Having thus convinced the audience that
sleep could be obtained without pressure of
the thumbs, or waving of the hands, as em-
ployed by Monsieur Lafontaine, Mr. Braid
proceeded to explain the rationale of his dis-
covery.

The trifling mode of producing sleep is to
fatigue the rectus and levator muscle of the
eye, which is effected by a continuously strain-
ed and intent gaze at an object viewed under
an acute angle. Under such circumstances,
the irritability of those muscles becomes ex-
hausted as well as the irritability of the optic

nerve; giddiness follows, a mist rises up be-
fore the eye, and sleep ensues. Congestion
is induced in the eyes, and carried from them
to the optic and muscular nerves of the eye,
and owing to their proximity to the origin of
the nerves of respiration and circulation, af-
fect them through sympathy, and enfeeble the
action of the heart and lungs. The heart,
thus acting feebly, is unable to propel the
blood with sufficient force to the extremities,
and hence their coldness. The blood conse-
quently is accumulated in the region of the
heart and it is thus stimulated; and in order
to remove the inordinate load, it is compelled
to increase the frequency of its contractions,
in order to compensate for the feebleness of
its efforts. The brain, head and face now
become congested in consequence, and varied
phenomena, resulting from irregularity in the
circulation of that important organ, the brain,
follow. The inability to raise the upper eye-
lid Mr. Braid accounts for on the principle
of temporary paralysis of the levator muscles,
owing to excessive and long continued exer-
tion at the commencement of the operation.
Liverpool Chronicle.

Butter! Butter!

WANTED by the subscribers, five tons of good
family butter, in exchange for goods, for which
the highest market price will be paid.
CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.
Wintrop, June 15, 1842.

A large supply of School
Books, Stationery and Pa-
per Hangings, constantly on
hand, by
CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.
May 27.

Pitts' Machine for Thrashing and Cleansing Grain.

THIS Superior Machine may be had at the Machine
Shop of Benjamin and Davis, at Wintrop Village
Maine, where first rate machines are kept constantly
for sale. The long experience of the inventors in the
practical operation of these machines, has enabled them
to render it still more durable and perfect than any
heretofore made, and all who are in want of such an
article, are assured that Pitts' Patent is the only Ma-
chine that has ever succeeded to the performance of
the work intended, to the general satisfaction of all
who have purchased or employed it, in this or any other
country. The anxiety manifested by Land Sharps
at the Universal Exposition of the Agricultural Soci-
eties, conclusively that the principles on which it per-
forms the work, are more desirable than any heretofore
known.

The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing
machines made in imitation of Pitts' Patent, as all who
make or use, machines infringing on Pitts' Patent,
will be dealt with according to law.
Benjamin and Davis are authorized to sell the exclu-
sive right to use Pitts' Machine for any town in Me.,
where the same is not already sold.
Benjamin and Davis are also prepared to furnish
Pitts' 2 horse power. This Horse Power is acknowl-
edged by all who know its merits, to be the best Power
that is now in use in this State, and those who are in
want will find it profitable to purchase this Power in
preference to any other.

All or any of the above can be had on application
to Benjamin and Davis on the most reasonable terms,
who are duly authorized to sell Pitts' Machine for
thrashing and cleansing grain.
H. A. PITTS.
Wintrop, May 24, 1841.

CHANDLER & CUSHMAN
offer for sale a general assortment
of Oils, Paints and Medicines.
May 27.

Turner Village Woolen Cloth Manufactury.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having established them-
selves at this place under the firm of MORRELL
COLE & Co. for the purpose of manufacturing Wool
into Cloths for customers, solicit a liberal share of pa-
tronnage.
They have put their Machinery in the most thorough
repair, and employed the most experienced workmen,
and are determined to spare no pains to please those
who favor them with their custom.

PRICES FOR MANUFACTURING.
Cassimeres, from 40 to 50 cts. pr. yd.
Common Filled Cloth, 30 " 37 1/2 "
Satinette, and fine warp, 30 " 37 1/2 "
Blankets, and White Flannel, 17 " 18 " "
Colored Flannel, 25 " "
Colored and Pressed Cloth, 25 " "
They have on hand, and will continue to keep a good
assortment of CLOTHS, to give in exchange for Wool
Particular attention will be paid to Wool Carding
and Cloth Dressing; and they hold themselves re-
sponsible for all damages.
Prices for Carding 3 cents per lb. Cash on delivery.
" Oiling, 2 " "
If paid in Produce, 3 1/2 " "
If charged on account 4. No variations from these
prices.
For Dressing Cloth 6 to 17 cents per yard; subject
to the same regulations of the Wool.
MORRELL COLE,
CYRUS COLE.
Turner May 184 3m20

Lewis' Arabian Hair Oil.

INFORMATION respecting the virtues of this high-
ly esteemed Oil, was obtained of an Arabian, and
after successful experiments, the subscriber is induced
to bring it before the public, fully assured of its intrinsic
worth and its ability to sustain itself in the most
numerous competitors for public favor. It fixes the Hair
when inclined to shed, restores the color, keeps the
scalp moist when dry, and restores it to a healthy state.
In cases of recent Baldness where the roots of the hair
are not entirely dead, it will invigorate them and pro-
duce a new growth, and is a preventive to Baldness. It
is a labor saving article, as the hair will keep in its
place longer and look better than it otherwise would.
Wigs and Top Pieces, Ladies' Puffs and Curles, and
every kind of artificial Hair, Locks of hair kept as me-
ments of friends are much improved by it, and will
keep to a great length of time by occasionally applying
it. It is a pure and natural article without any mixing.
Prepared and sold by the Sole Proprietor, SAMUEL
ADAMS, Hallowell.

Sold also by J. E. Ladd, Augusta; C. P. Branch,
Gardiner; Washburn & Co. Belfast; Little, Wood
& Co. Wintrop; G. S. Carpenter, Augusta; J. J.
Milliken, Farmington.
6m59

The Lewiston Felt Manufacturing Company.

WILL Manufacture Felt into Cloths the ensuing
year for customers at the following prices:—Woolen
shares, or on as favorable terms as shall be done else-
where.

Cassimeres from 40 to 50 cents per yard.
Common Full Cloth 30 to 37 1/2 "
Blanketing (whole width) 33 to 35 "
White Flannel 17 to 20 "
Colored do. 25 "
Colored and Pressed 25 "
Satinette 30 to 37 1/2 " and fine warp.
And we shall endeavor to have the work as well done
(to say the least) as shall be done in any other estab-
lishment in our State.
Ezra and Mitchell, Esq. of Wintrop, will re-
ceive Wool and deliver cloths to customers in his vicin-
ity.
JOHN M. FRYE, Agent.
Lewiston, May 20, 1842.

Wool Wool.

WANTED in exchange for goods.
EZRA WHITMAN Jr.

The Plow

To which has been awarded the GREATEST
number of Premiums!

Boston Agricultural Ware
House, and
SEED STORE,
Quincy Hall, South Market Street, Boston, by
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason,
Connected with their long established and well known
Plow and Agricultural Tool Manufactory at
Worcester, Mass.

Their long and devoted attention to the improvement
and manufacture of Plows, with their practical and
experimental knowledge of Plows and Plowing, to-
gether with the adoption of their peculiar machinery
[not yet used by others] for dispatch in making them,
and precision of the wood parts of the plow, enable them
to offer to the FARMERS and DEALERS those of a
superior and of the most approved construction, and of a
greater variety than can be obtained elsewhere, among
which are those adapted to all kinds and conditions of
soil, and modes, notions, and principles of plowing
and culture throughout the United States. They were
the first who lengthened and otherwise so improved
the form of the Cast Iron Plow, that it takes up the
furrow-slice with the greatest ease, bearing it equally
and lightly over the whole surface of the mould-board,
turning it over flat, with the least possible bending
and twisting, and motions, and principles of plowing,
creating very slight friction, and of course requiring
the least power of draft. Their castings are composed
of an admixture, (known only by the manufacturers,
of several kinds of superior iron—it is this which gives
them so much elasticity for superior strength and du-
rability.

Within the last year [1841] they constructed and
added to their assortment four sizes of Plows, par-
ticularly adapted for turning over Green Sward, (and re-
sulted in the "Green Sward Plow") which were
proved at several of the Plowing Matches in Sept. and
Oct. in Massachusetts, and other States where they re-
sided. At the universal approbation of agriculturists, and
the Committees, and where were awarded the first,
and in all thirty-one Premiums for the best work
performed by Ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse &
Mason.

The American Institute, at their Fair, held at New
York, for the whole Union, and the Massachusetts
Charitable Association, at their Fair, held at Boston,
each awarded to Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Medals
for the best and most perfect Plows; and at many
Plowing Matches, Fairs, and Exhibitions in Mass-
achusetts and other States, diplomas and the highest
premiums have been awarded for their Ploughs, by
Committees, and the universal approbation of their
performances, by the congregated practical Farmers.

At the Plowing Matches of the Agricultural Soci-
ety, in the justly celebrated Agricultural County of
Worcester, in 1837, '38, '39 and '40, all the Pre-
miums for the best work in the field, were awarded to
competitors using Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Plows,
and although their Plow failed to receive the award
of the Mass. Society's premium, at the trial at Wor-
cester, in the Autumn of 1841, they nevertheless, had
the higher satisfaction of seeing all the (nine) pre-
miums for the best work in the field, carried off by nine
different plowmen, who performed their work with
nine different Ploughs, made by Ruggles, Nourse &
Mason, running side by side, competing for the pre-
miums with the same Plow to which was awarded the
Mass. Society's premium; and it is here worthy of
remark, that the nine premium Plows were awarded to
two full committees (of seven each) of the most intel-
ligent and practical Farmers, (whose occupation best
qualifies them to judge correctly in such matters) and
who were selected from different parts of the county,
and appointed by the Trustees of the County Agricul-
tural Society.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason have at considerable ex-
pense imported from Scotland, one of
Smith's Glasgow Subsoil Plow,
the only genuine plow of the kind in the U. States, and
the only kind approved in England or Scotland, from
which they are now making the same kind so sim-
plified and modified as to be adapted to the soil and
the principle of the entire, as rendered them adapted
to the use of our own Country, and they are strongly re-
commended by scientific Agriculturists.